

General Zebulon Montgomery Pike the Discoverer of Pike's Peak, Soldier and Explorer.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. THE history of the development of the Lau isiana Purchase has no more preminent tigure than that of Zebulon M. Pike, who was killed in the War of 1812 at the age

This period has been called the age of the young man, but General Pike achieved his greatest work as a young man. In the first decade of this Nineteenth Century this special of this Nineteenth Century this young man achieved a fame which has for a monument a huse mountain in the magnificent Backles Di. tifficent Rockies-Pike's Peak.
His career as a soldier was remarkably

successful, but his achievements as an ex-plorer of the newly-acquired Louisiana are the most important events in his history. Indeed, it was as a soldier that he performed these feats of hardship and endurance, but it was not military prowess that stood him in good stead, but the possession of courage, perseverance, and a clear head.

Zebulon Montgomery Pike, soldier, was born in Lamberton, N. J., February 5, 173. At the time of his birth the town was called Alamatunk. His father, also named Zebu lon, was an officer in the United States Army who rose to the rank of Major. While yet a child, his father removed to Buck's County, Pennsylvania, where he resided for several years, a few miles from the Dela-ware River. He removed thence to Easton. Such advantages as the country schools af-forded at that time were enjoyed by young Pike. For some time he was under the tul-tion of a Mr. Wall, eminent in the neighbor head for his mathematical attainme While yet young, Pike entered his father's company as a cadet, says Sunnel Gorton in the life of General Pike. His life of Pike

appeared in "The Library of American Biography," conducted by Jared Sparks, and published in 1845. On March 3, 1759, young Pike received a

commission as Ensign in the Second Regiment of infantry. He was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant in the same regi-ment in 1800, and assigned to the First Regiment of infantry in 1802.

While thus advancing through the initial grades of his profession, Lieutenant Pike was assiduous in supplying the defects of

his education by the most carnest application to various studies, embracing among others, the Latin and French languages and mathematics. That he exhibited decided proofs of success in these exertions may be inferred from the responsible duties to which he was soon called by Commander-

in-Chief General Wilkinson.

The acquistion of Louisiana by the United States, under Mr. Jefferson's administration, imposed on the Government n new and important duty. The vast country which had been acquired was almost unknown to the people to whom its sover-eignty had now been assigned. The public, it is true, in desiring the new territory, had wished for little or nothing more than command of the Lower Mississippi, which was an indispensable outlet to the broad West, everywhere intersected by its tribu-

Mr. Jefferson, mingling with his political teclings a love of science, and a desire to mark his administration by exertions to enlarge its boundaries, had a just appre-ciation of the duty of informing the nation of its own country. He determined to use the few means in his hands for this worthy purpose. The army constituted one of these means, the most convenient, as well as the most efficient. It did not fur-nish all that was wanting to fulfill those ourposes in the best manner. At that early day it embraced but few thoroughly scientific men. • • • The army had many intelligent as well as enterprising officers. Mr. Jefferson determined to avail himself only of such characters, in sending out leaders of explorations into the new regions which had been acquired, leaving researches of higher order to subsequent and more properous years. Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark, both of the army, were selected by him to ascend the Missouri, cross the Rocky Mountains, and cond the Columbia to its mouth, and thus confirm, by more extended discoveries, claim to that vast region, the initiation of which had been established by Captain Gray in 1792.

In projecting the expedition to the source of the Mississippi, which was about con-temporaneous with that up the Missouri the President did not probably exercise an direct agency. General Wilkinson of the States Army, who then commanded on the Mississippi, appears to have selected the officer who was to conduct it. General Wilkinson, knowing Pike's energy, activity and perseverance, assigned to him the duty of conducting a small military party to the cources of the Mississippi, for the purpose of obtaining some knowledge of the upper perts of that great river and of ascertaining the position of those sources.

Probably General Wilkinson could not have made a more judicious selection which was necessarily confined, by the size of the detachment, to the subaltern grades of the army. Lieutenant Pike had already displayed considerable literary proficiency. and was very ambitious of improvement.

• In his preface to his story of his expeditions he remarks that he "literally performed the duties, as far as his limited chilities permitted, of astronomer, survey or, commanding officer, clerk, spy, guide and hunter."

It is not stated why Pike was sent alone into such a remote, little known, and, as there was much reason to apprehend, unfriendly country. Another officer, of a sub altern rank, would have much relieved the urden of the command, and increased the chances of beneficial results of the expedition. The party did not even include .

Embarking with his little party, consisting of one Bergeant, who proved a faith less soldier; one Corporal, and seventee privates, Lieutenant Pike left St. Loui August 9, 1865, in a keelboat, 70 feet long and with provisions for four months the was gone double that time), to run ; the hazards of an untried voyage up the

Mississippi. This trip of Lieutenant Pike up the Mississippi was the first that had been made by any citizen of the United States at least, it is not known that he had any predecessors. Adventurers may have preiously ascended it in quest of furs, but their discoveries, if they made any, had not been made known to the public. Licurenant Pike, had, therefore, a fresh field of exertion. Whatever he should see and hear would be new to that public, which hear would be new to that public, which had but vague notions of the vast North-western interior. He kept a regular jour-

nal, which was published in 1808. Not only was Lieutenant Pike in charge of an exploring party, but he was sent diplomatic mission, that of making friends with the Indians, and observ-ing the methods of trade with them. In this latter respect Lieutenant Pike was most successful, in that he suggested numost successful, in that he suggested numerous points of reform.

The party, after many adventures, great

hardship, and heroic effort, returned to S Louis April 30, after an absence of eight

months and twenty-two days. Lieutenant Pike was not allowed to remain long mactive. The satisfactory man-ner in which he had accomplished the obof his expeditions up the Mississippi led General Wikinson to select him, no many months after his return, for another and more arduous and important expedi-The primary object of this second expedition, as Lieutenant Pike's instrucexpedition, as Lieutenant Pike's instructions set forth, was to restore certain
Osage captives, recently recovered from the
Pottawatomies, to their homes on the
Grand Osage. The second object was to
effect a permanent peace between the Kansas and Osage nations. The third object
was of a more considerable magnitude, according to General Wilkinson's statement.
It was "to effect an interview and establish
sood understanding with the Yanctons,
Tetans, or Comanches." As this attempt
was to lead him to the head branches of
the Arkansas and Red rivers, where he
would find himself "approximated to the would find himself "approximated to the

settlements of New Mexico," he was required "to move with great circumspection, to keep clear of any hunting or reconnoitering parties from that province, and to prevent alarm or offense."

There was a deal to be done. To reach the headwaters of the Arkansas he would have to traverse a great part of what is now Colorado, and he had affairs of diplomacy to arrange. The forecoing maraplgmacy, to arrange. The foregoing para-

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PLAYERS.

Cora Rout, who figured as one of the coryphees at that famous Seeley din-ter three years ago, married a very company. Both gentlemen tossed a studious and wealthy young man in penny as to which should make the studious and wealthy young man in penny as to which should make the Mr. William Barton Shearman of New Schange. Miss Fuller's agent lost. York.

From Louisville, Ky., is said to come of the melody of "Annie Laurie," died at her home in Scotland a few days gene Lais Lawton, a society girl, who contemplates a stage career. She has John Douglas Scott, sen of the Doke of been secured by Liebler & Co., for next Buccleugh, to whom she was married season. Great personal charm and in 1836. abundant musical talent are main attributes of the young debutante.

to create the part of the adventures B. Smith, and not much good is said in "Women and Wine," the melo- for it, though the music is said to be feld inaugurated their spring season at best vein. the Manhattan Theater, New York.

Carter and her "Zaza" company with the grounds of desertion. His name is him to London, where she opened at Charles F. Armstrong. He is the owner the Garrick Theater last week. Jean of a ranch in King County, Texas. Richepin is new writing a new play for Mrs. Carter's next season,

ger, had his name changed by order of ford. Coun., of pucumenta. She was an court to Edward Add Stevens, to dis-lopera singer.

souri, his party traveling in two large

boats. About the middle of August they reached the Osage country, where the re-

deemed captives were restored to their rel-atives and friends.

He came to the Pawnee towns about the 1st of October, and found the Indians rath-

er unfriendly. Spanish influence was strong with them. It was at these towns that he

found indisputable evidence of a recent visit of Spanish or Mexican troops amount-

ing to about 3%. After passing the Arkan-sas, Lieutenant Pike first noticed wild herses, animals which probably descended

On November 15 the blue peaks of the

Mexican Mountains were descried. He was now ascending the branches of the Arkan-

as and, near the heads of them, he threw up a small breastwork for the protection of his men and then proceeded, with Doctor Robinson and two privates, toward the mountains which had been so long in view.

n order to ascertain more truly their char-

be endured much suffering from cold and

acter and position. During this excursion

exhaustion. Snow and Ice continually im-

seded his progress, and one of his men became frosi-bitten. He ascended one of the peaks with great toll, whence he had a view of the Grand Peak, some lifteen miles

Here, then, is the account of the discov

ry of Pike's Peak in 1806. In 1815 "the

Frand Peak" was not so familiar to Ameri-

cans as it as now, "The Mexican Moun-

tains' are no longer Mexican, but the American Rockies.

The story of the adventures of the party

om henceforward is one of wandering?

brough the vista of years. At that time,

however, it was a dangerous affair, and the

bey were in a country covered with snow and ice and their clotning was insufficient.

After a time the party reached a stream which was supposed to be the Red River

this work, when Doctor Robinson, in pur-suance of a previously concected scheme,

set out alone for Santa Fe. This extraor-

linary journey, undertaken in such an un-

protected manner and without any distinct

dea of the bearing and distance of the

place from Lieutenant Pike's present en-

and hardthood that rendered Doctor Robin

this perilous expedition. It appears by a note of explanation by Lieutenant Pike in

his journal that a claim on some merchant

of Santa Fe had been put into his hands to

t was transferred to Doctor Robinson, who

was to make it a pretext for a visit to the

clace and a cover for observing its trade

and resources for the benefit of his country-

mantle adventure, and in that mood de-

tached himself from the protection of his

It was to this little fort that Spanish offi-

ers came. Lieutenant Pike was informed hat the Governor of Santa Fc, hearing

that he had lost his roote, had sent to him

o offer such assistance as might be neces-

navigable parts of which were eight

sary to enable him to reach the Red River,

days' journey from Santa Fe. This was the

first intimation that the party was not al-

ready on that river, and Lieutenant Pike was surprised to learn that his little fort

was upon the Rio del Norte, within the

ollowed by a polite hint that the Governe

ullitary possession of Spanish ground.

ounds of Mexico, This explanation was

wished to see him at Santa Fe in order to

inderstand the cause of his having taken

Licutement Pike saw the advisability of

ereiving this show of courtesy with all

politeness, and went with the Spaniards to

Santa Fe. He found that city to have a

population of about 4.500. The Governor was

uspicious, because of the news of the

friend and commanding officer.

He regarded the excursion as a re-

offect, should a fitting opportunity occur,

ampment, showed a spirit of enterprise

on a worthy condjutor of his principal in

omance was not apparent. Food gave out,

from Cortez's Andalusians.

Alicia Ann Spottiswood, the composer

The Bostonians have just been appearing in Victor Herbert's new operat. Elita Proctor Otis has been engaged The Viceroy." The book is by Harry drama with which Brady and Zieg-Smelodious and in Composer Herbert's

The husband of Mme. Melba obtained David Belasco has taken Mrs. Leslie a divorce in Texas from the singer on

Elizabeth Eily Maria Coghlan, a dister of Rose and the late Charles Edward Stevens, Lole Fuller's mana- Coghlan, died in a sanitarium at Stam-

graph gives the point of view of the blog- great Southwestern Empire supposed to word the student of 1845, and the point of have been planned by A ron Burr, and this word the student of 1845 is vastly differyoung American army officer had to present It will be recalled that, at the time of vinced that his mission was not revolu-

Pike's expeditions, nearly a hundred years tomary in motive, ago, this West Mississippi Valley of ours Doctor Robinson had been well treated was a new territory, a recent purchase, in feed. A short time before it had been a in Santa Fe. Lieutenant Pike reformed by way of Texas, and was received by his a Spanish province, and the Latin peoples to periors with much gratification, becauthe southwest were not well pleased with the change that brought an immense terof his successful undertaking. These wa much curlosity respecting the New Mexi-region, and Pike's account of his tour wa itory under the control of the Angloregarded as a valuable work. His state ments were, of course, founded on his Saxons. Lieutenant Pike was to go to the edge of the Louisiana Purchase, and yet prevent "alarms or offense." and imperfect observations it being of On this journey Lieutenant Pike wis accompanied by a professional gentleman. Doctor Robinson, who had volunteered his the time he left Santa Fe until he reached the boundary of the United States that he services. Embarking at St. Louis July 15, 1895, Lieutenant Pike proceeded up the Mis-

was under surveillance and could take note: only by stealth. Lieutenant Pike was the recipient of much praise from all over the country of er this expedition, and We name we brought forward many times in the banse of Congress. His great abilities and cours were recognized in the army, and he was promoted rapidly. He was a Brigadier C eral when he was killed at the Lattle York, April 27, 1813, at the age of 74. General Pike was married in 1801 to Clar ssa Brown of Kentucky, and three daugh ers and one son were born to him. Onl

one of these children reached mature year a daughter, who married Symmes Harriso the son of General Harrison. There was found an interesting memorandum on one of the blank pages of a copy of "Dodsley's Sconomy of Human Life," which General Pike habitually of ried about with him. After affectionate alluding to his wife and his son, then ling, he lays down two maxims which wishes may ever be present to the mind his child, "as he rises from youth to may his child, "as he rises from youth to man-hood," "First, preserve your honor free from blemish; second, be always ready to die for your country." The son was cut off tee soon to obey these injunctions, but the father, in life and in death, exemplified

SERVED FOR HIS BROTHER. Maintained Silence When a Word Would Have Freed Him.

them both.

The Governor of South Carelina recently ed a man's martyrdom by hardships and romance, looking back him from the penitentiary, in which he was serving a sentence for a crimo committed

by his brother, The man pardoned is Charles Mills, who is so much like his brother, Eugene, that at his trial witnesses swore he was Elugene. Charles could have escaped the sen and where they encamped and built a small | tence had be chosen to reveal his identity but to do so would have been to make hi-Several days were consumed in finishing brother's conviction certain. So he had quiet, went to the ponitentlary, and had erved two years of his six-year term when the Governor learned the facts and pardoned him

According to the story, two years ago James A. Phillips, a Spartanburg farmer, was held up by two men with drawn pis-Eugene Mills and another man arrested. Eugene confessed and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$30 or work thirty days on chain gang. This sentence was imposed by Magistrate Gunter, now the Assistant At torney General. When Eugene had server his sentence Phillips continued to prosecute the case in the higher court, and, meeting Charles Mills, had him arrested and put it jail to await trial at the Sessions Court. At the trial Phillips swore that the prioner was the man who had robbed him and who had confessed his guilt in the Magis trate's court. The case was considered so clear the records of the Magistrate were not sent for. Charles, after pleading no guilty, made no further fight for liberty and was promptly convicted It now turns out that Eugene Mills was alone concerned in the crime. He so close

distinguished by strangers. SHAKESPEARE'S

CONUNDRUM. To the Editor of The Republic.

I WOULD like to see the riddle known as Shakespeare's conundrum. It ends thus;

ly resembled Charles that they could not be

The poor despise. The rich man craves, and All men carry to their graves. The answer is "Nothing," Respectfully, H. K. SCHUSSLER, CLASSICS.

The attribute to awe and majesty. Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings; But mercy is above this scaptred sway. It is enthroned in the hearts of Kiers. It is an attribute of God himself.

And earthly power doth then show likest Golds

In the divine communificent, "Thou shalt not steat," if well inderstood, is comprised the whole of Hebrew decadogue, with the water sand Lyenegue's constitutions, Jus-tinian's patients, the code Napoleon, and all codes ever that man has devised (and enforced with altar-fire and gallows-ropes) for his social guidance - Carlyle.

Reading without purpose is shuntering, not exercise. Bulwer Lytton.

Forward and from give was there. The will to be, the soul to dare.

In the career of nations no less than of men, the error of their intellect and the hardening of their hearts may be accuratey measured by their dental of epiritual

White would like A meet aid felly remaining addition coming alone combined to the the state of th

would be a nerminal last; would must be misses the whole of the car this a could of reach! would come my bate, will still be 1 - and 1 sould will and say Who is it then not What have not me.

Individuality is recrywhere to be spared and respected, on the rest of everything pool. Jean Paul.

Inflict not on an enemy every lajury b our power, for he may affect and become Haste thee North, and bring only it es Jost, and youthful Johnson

Jest, and youthful Jollier.
Quips, and Cranss, and wanter Wies,
N. de, and Beske, and messibed States,
Starb as hard in Hooks the S.
And love to live in simple steeks.
Sport that withhird stare decides,
And bughter holding both his side;
And bughter holding both his side;

Million 1. Wester. Reason in a year light rider, and earlly

and hearts are more than coroners.

Religion, if it he true, is central truth and all knowledge which is not nathered ound it, and our kenest and illuminated by t, is hardly worth the name. Channing.

Who will be a notice unto others show. How can be morely easy hope to be-Spenart.
Thou connect as the momory of a freeze.
Which makes and Economy it hath been wases

Skillful pilots unin their reputations from }

I have written the tale of our life Remember this that there is a proper For a sheltered people's mirth, lignity and proportion to be observed by In jesting guise-but ye are wise, he performance of every not of life.-Mar-And ye know what the jest is worth.

If the single man plant horself Indom tably on his instincts and there abits, the

What a feet is not as a more To lose in our to acres sensitive? "Leaves taken both?" Colden and state and red the flowers, childrenged some and red to the walls. Better call odine through and donvers. The White dates feel are well with re-

For Anni subs with the are so stad. Anni needs with Stine are so stad. Weeks in the Politic windows.

Physica with flowers fort the has les own Charconbeami.

Engineer station works great men more great, and little one to a Browner.

The empty vessel makes the greatest

Many sweak tears when they say that tols and releved of his watch. Phillips had they mean the riches and preferment of

> Expendation who terms round. The transference, relief is no sweet That it embants my wen-Trains and Creately.

Is only a remembering. Elimerson

were it not for the company of tools. La

Thomas Fuller-Epitago at Immel5, written in

As 'Dis my tand a breathes.

Enjoys the air is breathes.

-Wordsworth. None are so seldem found alone, and are so their with their axis company, as are those excembs who are on the best terms

with themselves, -Colton,

No one is more fortunate than the poe man. He has no change for the worse to look forward to.—Diploints. Honesty is the cause of poverty to many,

There is no talent so useful towards ris- Death!"

FILIPINO AS HOST AND MUSICIAN.

Imagine yourself an "Americane" on pretfily performed, the daughters of

duly in Manila, and that, being a the house sing for you in both Filipino stranger, you are courteously invited and English. Their voices are sweet,

ing in the world, or which puts men out

What is it to be wise?

The but to know how little can be known. To see all others' faults, and feel our own.

POETIC DEDICATIONS.

A correspondent of the New York Times,

writing about felicitous dedications, calls

attention to a peculiarly beautiful one by

After having written poetry for so many

cars almost exclusively, the dedication of

To F. D. L.

Lids" is perhaps too well known to be

The deaths ve died I have watched beside.

Garden of Verse" to his devoted nurse.

that precious life for all of us has a true

For the long nights you lay awake

For your most comfortable hand

For all you pitied, all you bore,

In said and happy days of yore:

The angel of my infant life.

My record mother, my first wife,

From the sick child, now well and old,

Take, nurse, the little book you hold.

May find as dear a nurse at need,

As made my childish days reloice

Soulptor, W. W. Story in 1861;

May bear it in as kind a voice

ECOTIE

Lingers as in centent.

"The smoke ascends

Closing his benediction.

Sinks, and the darkening air

Night, with her train of stars

My wages taken, and in my heart

Some late lark singing. Let me be gathered to the quiet west,

sundown splendid and serene,

And her great gift of sleep.

So be my passing!

A shining peace.

And every child who lists my rhyme

In the bright fireside nursery clime,

And grant it, heaven, that all who read

In Lowell's "Fireside Travels." a book

which I think is entirely forgotten and out

of print, the dedication is to "W. W. S."-

Who carves his thought in marble will not

These pictured bubbles, if so far they fly.

They will recall days ruddy but with morn.

Not red, like these late past; or drawing

WHO IS THE AUTHOR?

Congressman Charles F. Joy of this city

is expressed a degire to know the author-

A late lark twitters from the quiet skies;

And from the west Where the sun, his day's work ended,

In a rosy-and-golden haze. The spires

Shadows rise. The lark sings on. The sun

Thrills with a sense of the triumphing

My task accomplished and the long day

Shine, and are changed. In the valley

There falls on the old gray city

An influence luminous and serene,

For all the story books you read;

all the pains you conferred,

And watched for my unworthy sake;

That led me through the uneven land;

I have eaten your bread and salt,

And the lives ye led were mine.

One joy or love that I did not know

Dear hearts across the seas?

in vigil or toil or ease-

Stevensonian quality:

I have drunk your water and wine.

Was there aught that I did not share,

lewer prudence -Swift,

f his own deserts.-Tennyson

only her initials are given:

thee, sweet,

stays?

to dime at the home of a Filipino gen-tleman. Upon your arrival the host the charm. your disposal, for the Filipino in his served, and at the first scroke of the home is at his best, and seems unlike hour all raise their hands and throw the same man when met in the daily a spray of wine into the air from their business of life. The scene at dinner glasses. It falls in a shower, and next is a charming one. It is enhanced by day you must pay 8 cents "Mexicano" pleasant smiles and kindly speeches, and under no consideration will the After a most enjoyable evening you master of the home at this time allow start for home, but have not proceeded

himself or his guests to be interrupted. I far when you hear the sweet music After a good dinner you are charm- of a stringed instrument and become ingly entertained, and though your entranced with the melody. Presently hostess may be portly and black, she ihe musician, who is a street beggar, plays the piane so well and is so polite advances with outstretched hand, sayand thoughtful that your forget that sing, "Aguinaido," which means "gift," she is not handsome. Then, too, you and from this word is derived the cannot belp admiring the readiness name of the widely known insurgent. with which the young native women You throw him some coins and rerespond when asked to sing or dance. Seeive profuse thanks and a low bow. and perhaps you wish your sisters at He says, "Maying a bi, Senor," home would behave as gracefully on meaning "Good morning, sir," and such occasions. After you have seen passes on, the sweet strains of his the Spanish fandange and other dances | guitarita dying away in the distance,

SATURDAY NIGHT.

fortune, than discretion, a species of TEN, twenty, a thousand souls may be He is the first gentleman who is the son

night-Ab, have you ever thought of the maj esty, the solemnity, the blessing, the prace that broods when the sun tree town

Cover the furnace fires-the great below ing. flaming furnace fires that drive thousand wheels and shafts and needlethat turn and weave and force and weld. Let the factory be still with neither th hum of voice nor of machinery. A hundre men and women are new trooping from the doors of the great, dull building. There is a bright look on their faces, brighte than that of yesterday. Maybe it is only he first collection of prose essays by James Russell Lowell is to his wife, but

And maybe it is because it is Saturday night. Love comes and goes with music in his feet And tunes young pulses to his roundelays, Love brings thee this: Will it persuade That he turns proser when he comes and

The dedication of Kipling's "Depart-It is Saturday night! A hush steals over the farmword. The old sun-burned horse, weary with his work in the field all day, stands by the stable mental Dittles" and "Barrack Room Balquoted here, but it is worth reading again

and again. It is to his old friends in India: bing down. For it is Saturday night! To-morrow he will enjoy the dignity passing the plow that the farmer is

white village church There is a hum and a brickness and

Stevenson's dedication of the "Child's

Pink-toed children, as fresh as flower buds from their dlp in the buth of warm whose care did so much toward preserving water, cuddle down into snowy and ust wrinkled sheets, sweet as the grass over which they were dried in the sun. They have repeated the text of the Sunday school lesson, have said "Now I by me down to sleep" at the mother's knee, and now she nends over them to kiss their drowsy lids. The "Song of the Shirt" is hushed for little time. To-morrow the tired eves the weary stitcher may look about on the green fields and the arching trees at th edge of the busy, heedless, careless eit As the sun goes down the breath of trammeled nature seems to steal ever enses. There is only a small window, his up, to be sure, through which the pink and gold light of the departing day may steal but she does not fail to catch the gleam.

It is Saturday night! There are throngs on the city's street There are baskets and bundles being born nomeward. There is the belated shopper who needs must wait each week for his meager wage to buy the little shoes or the little hat or cap that is waited for a sugerly by some bright-eyed girl or boy He bears the treasure home proudly, and to more proudly wears a King hi of state than does a poor man's child his "new clothes." Many of the shops have

It is Saturday night! The millionaire ceases reckening hi gold and wondering whether stocks wil go up or down. The great struggle for wealth is put aside, if not forgotten. To-morrow the tick of the telegraph machine in his cars will be replaced by the might iones of a church organ. He will read the wall, back of the pulpit, the Poor, They Meet Together; the Lord Is the Maker of Them All."

O, Hope and Love and Peace come erect ing, softly creeping, and claiming a place in the great world's throbbing heart when the sun goes down and it is Saturday might

WHO IS THE AUTHOR?

o the Editor of The Republic. I WOULD like to know the name of the author of the following lines: What is life? 'Tis a delicate shell,

Thrown up by Eternity's flow, On Time's bank of quicksand to dwell, And a moment its loveliness show. Gone back to its element grand Is the billow that brought it on shore See, another is washing the strand, And the beautiful shell is no more. Respectfully.

MRS. S. K. HICKS.

glad when any one day has slipped away, but to millions the coming of Sarurday

and it is the eve of the Subbath?

borrowed from the glory of the sunset

Workman, put up your pick and turn your face toward the glowing west. There sinks the great, red sun that marks the end of your week of toil and the coming of a day of rest. Lift your worn hat from your moist brow, bure your lead to the could be seen as the same as the the cool breezes of heaven and listen to the

door and whinnies contentedly. He will have an extra share of food for supple and an extra amount of brushing and rul

standing in the fallow earth, while draws the carryall with its load of brigh faces and contented hearts to the lift

edor of baking and steaming sweets no meats in the kitchen. The publicus and pies and cakes are coming from the eve and are being put by on the dresser. The busy housewife is now concerned about he salads and cold means for the Sunday din-

It is Saturday night!

kept their doors open for this belated shop-per. They knew he would come.

Ingo Erin' an exile bequeaths there his blessing! Land of my ferefathers! Erin go bragh! MODESTE H. JORDAN.

SOME QUESTIONS OF ETIQUETTE AND THEIR ANSWERS.

the first year? If not, what color should she me? Also, is it proper for an unmarried girl to use paper with the first letter of her Christian tame, or the letter of her family name, stamped at the top, the young lady having neither father nor mother?

A CONSTANT READER. der should be used on writing paper, but you need not use any border if you do will look much better if you have it stamped with a monogram or with the letters both of your Christian and family name. If you use only one letter take companion. the one of your Christian name.

shout to enter a car. As the car stops, a numher of tailles crowd one another to sten on. The gentleman in question betes his lady on. and the others try to follow closely. Is it prop. The would write? er for him to push his way ahead of the other to pass him first? If he permits his lady to enter, and then the others, he may not be able to reach the side of his companion, and she may have needed his services to reach the part of the car where she would be free from the crowded portion and the door. If he crowds

DILEMMA. crowd of people trying to get on the to a flirtation that is not productive of for the gentleman of the house to retire of sending them home in a cab at his own ex- indebted," etc.

not wish to. You will find your paper such occasions, and his politoness is al- swers, ways recognized, unless in such extreme cases where it is best for him to ignore. Will you answer the following? Two gentles with him, take luncheon and spend the entire the crowd and enter the car with his men called upon two young ladies esisters) and day at his golf club when she is not a mem-

A centleman and a lady whom he excerts are Write to a young gentleman three times a week while he is gone to the Exposition, he having been a friend of hers for some years and having asked her in the presence of her mother if

There is certainly nothing underhand hales, in order to follow his own companion about a correspondence carried on under more than they are intended to do. A which question of etiquette you wish an-Unless there is a very rude and noisy correspondence of this sort is apt to lead swered-whether you consider it was tude among one, asks if he may have the privilege

Is it proper for a young lady in mourning for street car a gentleman would be less rude any good results. Too indiscriminate let- or whether it is incorrect for three people person? Have the ladies any right to feel ofher masher to use black-bordered paper after if he allowed his companion to enter the ter writing has made more trouble than to sit on the same sofa. It would seem feeded at such an act of courtesy on his part? car and then stood back and allowed anything else in the world, for a cut-and- as though it would have been more courcar to meet his companion, but it will If you will write your letters so you do to take their departure. As for sitting be less ungentlemanly than to push his not usind having them road by a third on the sofa, there was certainly no imway through as every one is trying to person you can feel positive that your propriety in that, but it would have been urally courteous man does not find any must not be surprised if, under these cir- the host when he said "Good evening." difficulty in knowing just what to do on cumstances, you receive rather dull an-

in the course of the evening a young lady ber of that club? In it correct for a young lady to agree to of the gentlemen had occasion to argue on a certain subject. During the argument one of three persons were now thus scated the elder refire to his poon by a "Good night" to all. closely, or to wait and allow the other ladies such circumstances, but there is some- erel improper, or otherwise not respectable. thing very foolish about making any such for three young people to be seated as before promise. As has been stated in these stated, allowing that the said contlemen were columns before, a correspondence between nothing more than friends to the three young a young lady and gentleman is not a very ladies, and, furthermore, not forgetting that

Is it correct for a young lady to accept gentleman's invitation to go out and play golf CHAMPION.

friend called. Two of the mid falles and one . It would not be considered quite conventional for a young lady to accept an the gentlemen scatted himself in the center of invitation to lunch and spend the entire the couch between the sold ladies. As the day as a guest of a gentleman at any golf club of which she is not a member, 1. N. V. Fentleman of the house entered, hidding all but he can certainly provide some other "Good exening" and then excusing blanelf to young lady as chaperon or make up a party to go out to the club for the day. Going off together for an entire day at a club is always sure to cause comment, correct about it.

It is very kind of you to wish to send other ladies to pass. He will, of course, dried correspondence is generally so un-have to pass them as he goes into the interesting that it dies a natural death, bade his guests good night for the guests. great deal of tact and delicacy on your part to make such an offer without offending them, if they are lades of a After the first year a very carrow bor- get on the car at the same time. A nat- correspondence is absolutely safe, but you a little better form to pay attention to sensitive nature. You must not for a moment dream of asking them if you can send for a cab, but must give them to understand you have a cab ready, which you will place at their disposal and which they can send back for you when they are through with it. It would be quite wrong for any one to misinterpret any such courteous act of kindness, but people who have not much money are apt to be oversensitive and you must not let them imagine you are placing them under any

> flowers and candy, or should a note of thanks be written, if the flowers and candy have come without any card, though you know perfectly well who has sent them? G. D. C.

obligation, which indeed you are rot.

Anonymous gifts are always difficult to although there is nothing absolutely in- decide about. If the giver wishes to make a mystery of his or her gifts it would hardly do for you to acknowledge prudent thing unless they are engaged, the other sister was interested in conversation. Is it presuming too far if a young gentleman, such gifts, except indirectly. But if you the crowded portion and the crowds
just the other hadies trying to get on he seems
rude also. Either method appears to possess
en element of rudeness. Which is the proper

In the first place, one is apt to say a with the other remignant in the same from.
A CONSTANT READER, J. K. A.
en element of rudeness. Which is the proper

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en element of rudeness. Which is the proper knowing that it is raining and that they have of course, you should write a graceful no sarriage of their own, not being able to little note of thanks, beginning, "I take it for granted it is you to whom I am

Carmen Bellicosum.

IN their ragged resimentals, Stood the old Continentals,

Yielding not, When the grenndiers were lunging And like bail fell the plunging Cannon-shot! When the files

Of the bles.

the banner of the rampant Unicorn: And grummer, grummer, grummer, folice! the roll of the drummer.

From the smoky night ensumment, bore

Through the morn! Then with eyes to the front all, And with guns horizontal, Stood our sires; And the balls whistled deadly,

And in streams flashing redly Blazed the fires; As the rear on the shore. Swept the strong battle-breakers over the

green-sodded acres or the plain; And lander, louder, louder, cracked the black gunpowder,

Cracking amain! Now like smiths at their forges Worked the red St. George's

Cannoneers And the villainous sampeter Rung a nerse, discordant meter

Round their ears;

As the swift Storm-drift. With hot sweeping anger, came the horseguards' clanger On our flanks:

Then higher, higher, higher, burned the nide factioned fire Through the ranks! Then the old-fashioned Colonel Calleged through the white infernal

Prowder-cloud: And his broadsword was swinging And his brazen throat was ringing Trumper loud. Then the blue

Bullets flew. And the trooper-jackets redden at the touch of the leaded

Rifle-broath; And rounder, rounder, rounder, roared the Iron stx-pounder, Hurling death! Guy Humphrey McMaster.

To M. A. Kuhn, St. Louis-The poem b. James Whitcomb Riley, "An Old Sweetheart of Mine," was published in The Sunday Republic of January 28 last.

Exile of Erin. THERE came to the beach a poor Exile of

The dew on his thin robe was neavy and v413465 For his country he sighed, when at twi-

light renalring To wanter alone by the wild-besten hill: But the day-star attracted his eye's set For it rune over his own native isle of the ?

Where once, in the fire of his youthful emo-He sang the old anthem of Erin go bragh.

"Sad is my fate," said the heart-broken "The wild their and welf to a covert can

But I have no refuge from famine and danger. A home and a country remain not to me! Never again, in the green summy bowers, Where my forefathers lived, shall I spend

or cover my harp with the wild-wever flowers. And strike to the numbers of Erin go

"Erm," my country! though sad and for-"In dreams I revisit thy sea-beaten shore;" But, alas! in a far foreign land I awaken.

And sigh for the friends who can meet O, ernel fatel will thou never replace me In a mansion of peace-where no perils cart chase me?

Never again shall my brothers embrace me? They died to defend me or live to deplore! Where is my cabin-door, fast by the wilds

Sisters and sire! did ye weep for its fall? Where is the mother that looked on my And where is the bosom friend dearer

than all? my sad heart! long abandoned by pleas-Why did it dote on a fast-fading treasure?

Tears, like the raindrop, may fall without But capture and beauty they cannot recall.

Yet, all of its sail recollections suppressa One dying wish my lone bosom can draw:

forried and cold, when my heart stills her Green be thy fields-sweetest isle of the occun! And thy harp-striking bards sing aloud

with devotion-Erin mayournin-Erin go bragh?"

CATO'S SOLILOQUY ON IMMORTALITY. IT must be so-Plate, they reasonest well! Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond

dienine. This longing after immortality? Or whence this secret dread, and inwards berrer. Of falling into naught? Why shrinks the

soul Back on herself, and startles at destruc-The the divinity that stirs within us:

Tis beaven itself that points out a here-And intimates eternity to man,

Through what variety of untried being. Through what new seenes and changes must we pass! The wide, unbounded prospect lies before me:

Eternity! -thou pleasing, dreadful thought!

But shadows, clouds and darkness rest upon it Here will I hold. If there's a power above

And that there is all Nature eries aloud Through all her works-He must delight in virtue: And that which he delights in must be

happy. But when? or where? This world was made I'm weary of conjectures, this must end them.

(Laying his hand on his sword.) Thus am I doubly armed, my death and My bane and antidote, are both before ma-

This in a moment brings me to my end; But this informs me I shall never die. The soul, secure in her existence, smiles At the drawn dagger, and defies its point. The stars shall fade away, the sun himself Grow dim with age, and Nature sink in

vents: But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth, Unburt amid the war of elements. The wreck of matter and the crush of worlds.